BOMBAY COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1839.

The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived this morning with the English mail to 26th January, and Paris Papers to the 28th. She left Suez 24th February, met the Berenice at Aden 7th instant, and sailed the following day, thus taking 24 days to do what, with vessels of sufficient power, ought to be done in half the time. The following is a list of the Passengers.

For Bombay;—Mrs. Col. Powell, Miss Powell, Col. Whitehill, Col. Hughes C. B. Capt. Hart, Mr. Fairie, Mr. Cormack, Mr. Huseke, Mr. Foot, from Mocha, Capt. Anderson, from Aden. *For Bengal*;—Mrs. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Capt. Westmacott, Lieut. Mitchell, Mr. Hume, Mr. E. K. Hume, Mr. Stopford, Mr. R. Stopford, Mr. Potter. *For Madras*;—Mr. and Mrs. Elliot. *For Ceylon*;—Mr. Davidson.—1 European, and 4 native servants.

In the letters of our London Correspondent will be found a summary of the English news up to the latest London dates. There is nothing of very particular interest. We have given full Extracts from Galignani and the London Journals of those matters that appear to claim the most immediate attention. It will be seen that the question of the Repeal of the Corn Laws is now engrossing a large share of public interest in England, and that it will probably be brought before Parliament in the present Session, in greater force than it has ever yet been. Its chief opponent Lord Chandos, the great champion of the Agricultural interest has, by the death of his father, been taken to the Upper House. Ministers have very properly caused the vile Incendiary Parson Stephens to be apprehended for his late seditious conduct, and it is probable that he and his worthy Colleague O'Connor will be among those, who are doomed ere long "to leave their Country for their country's good." The case of the Canadian convicts sent to England *en route* for Botany Bay has been taken up by the Courts of Law at home and is likely to prove a troublesome matter, involving new and hitherto unsettled points of law, as between the mother country and her colonies---Mr. Roebuck is the great agitator in this affair---Nothing of material interest had occurred in Canada---the authorities were occupied in the trial of the rebels The Polish General Von Schoultz had been executed at Kingston and a good many others would likely suffer the same fate, though upon the whole the proceedings are marked by great lenity---We have given an account of the dinner to our new Governor Sir James Carnac—It appears to have been a very splendid affair—The list of Stewards embraces all that is great and distinguished connected with this country. Sir James and family were to leave by the *Thomas Coutts* on the 28th January.

It seems certain that the Ministry of M. Molé is dissolved, Louis Phillippe having called to his Council such men as Soult, Theirs and Duchatel, whose friendly feelings towards England are so well known, is the best guarantee that he could give of his desire to maintain the existing friendly relations between the two Countries. The Court had gone into mourning for the death of the Princess Marie who was so lately married to Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg.

Our letters from Egypt bear date, Alexandria 14th. and Cairo 18th February. It would appear that the Pacha was still at the southern extremity of his dominions, at Fazohl, a place between the Blue and the White rivers, and that he was gathering a large force around him with the view, it was thought, of adding Darfour to his conquests in that quarter, but that he was likely to meet an obstinate resistance. News had been received at Alexandria of Kourshed Pasha having gained a victory over the Arabs of the Najd, taken their Chief Prisoner and possessed himself of Deriah the Capital of the Wahabees, doubtless while on his advance to where we know or believe he now is; and yet there is a passage in our Alexandrian letter, under date 7th February, which says that Kourshed Pasha had arrived there and was to start the following day for Beyrout to take the Government of Adana. There must either be some mistake in our late intelligence from the Gulph, or else there exist two Pachas of the same name, which is not probable.

Our Cairo letter speaks of advices from Constantinople so late as 7th February, which represent the Sultan as being highly incensed against Mohammed Aly and anxious again to enter the lists with him, but that the powers had declared decidedly against any such move, and particularly Russia, which is represented as being on her very best behaviour toward England at present. In Egypt nothing of the sort appears to be apprehended. All is quiet there as well as in Syria, and no plague nor apprehension of it. Some little disturbances however, it is admitted, had taken place in Upper Egypt and a party of the riotous had fired into a Boat bearing English colours and killed an Arab and five Sailors, in consequsnce of which Abbas Pacha had sent up a strong force, completely quashed the affair, and as an act of well timed justice hung 50 of those who were concerned in the above outrage..

Among the deaths we observe the following:—Genl. Sir Samuel Hawker G. C. H., R. Barron Esq. Capt. 3rd Foot, The Rev. Sir Edwin Windsor Bayntun Sandys, Lieut. Gen. C. Corner E. I. S., Captain T. Coe R. N., Lieut. T. Gidney R. N., In Upper Canada, Major Allan Cameron R. A., Wm. Abington Esq. late of the East India House, at Bardadoes, Major R. Noble Crosse 36th Infantry, Mrs. Major Osborn (retired) Madras Army, The very Revd. Dr. Landon Dean of Exeter, Lieut. Genl. the Earl of Carnwarth, T. Wallis Whitaker Commander R. N., The Marquise de Willford, John Mansfield Esq. formerly M. P. for Leicester, William McMichael M. D., F. R. S., Commander Richards R. N., Mr. E. Molesworth R. N., John Maclean late of Calcutta, E. Lodge Esq. K. H. Clarencieux King at Arms, John Lloyd Esq. Banker, James Brown Esq. F. A. S., Baron Noleken Lieut. Col. H. M. S., The Rev. Dacre Barrett Lennard, Lady Throckmorton, Matthew Burns Esq. formerly Capt. 84th Regt.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

4TH JANUARY.

ENGLAND.—A slight shock of an Earthquake was felt at Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire on 23d ult Recruiting among the Infantry and Cavalry is rapidly going on in Liverpool. The Rev. Mr. Stevens who with Feargus O'Connor has been for some time past agitating in the manufacturing districts has been arrested for sedition under a Warrant from the Secretary of State.—There are accounts of wilful fires and daring Robberies in Essex, Shropshire, and Herefordshire. The Town Council of Glasgow have voted the Freedom of the city to Sir James Graham; the motion was opposed but carried by a majority of 3. An important report on the conditions and prospects of the hand-loom Weavers has just been delivered to Government. The whole line of the London and Greenwich Railway was opened to the public on 23d ult. A special commission is to be sent into Tipperary to try the persons charged with the recent murders in that country. Lord Normanby has been visiting the Queen and will be again in Dublin tomorrow. England has now actually afloat 26 first class frigates carrying 32 Pounders-77 other frigates serviceable, 36 of which have never been at sea, 9 building and in a forward state; constituting a total of 106 frigates independent of Hulks or those wanting repair. A ministerial paper says that the Duke of Wellington has been applied to by the Court of Directors for his opinion of the war in the E. Indies, and that he has given such an answer that orders have been sent to recal all the troops from Cabool. Tenders for transports for conveying Troops to India were received at the E. I. House on 28th Ulto. Notwithstanding the prohibited exportation of Hill Coolies under the English flag the trade will be extensively carried on under that of the French. Sir J. R. Carnac has appointed his Son, Second Lieutenant Carnac of the 21st Fusiliers to be his Aid-de-Camp.

CANADA.---Little progress has been made in the trial of prisoners and the disputes between Sir J. Colborne and the Judges had not been adjusted. The Russian Consul on his journey from Boston to Mentreal was arrested on the Attorney General's Warrant as a suspected spy, but no justifiable charge being proved he was liberated with a promise that the Attorney General should apologize. It is extensively reported by the American Papers, Per Virginia arrived yesterday, that the Canadas have been again invaded and that the British Troops were defeated; but American merchants in the city do not give it the least credit.

UNITED STATES.---Harrisburg, the capital of Pensylvania has been the scene of a riot owing to an election return about which the Legislature could not agree. The Governor had ordered out the militia but they refused to comply, he then sent to Carlisle for Troop,s but the officer in command there declined interfering. Much excitement prevailed but the arrival of Troops from Philadelphia soon placed the city in a tranquil state, by taking possession of the Arsenal.

SPAIN.—The distressing topic of reprisal has again became the leading feature of Spanish news The propositions made to Cabrera by the Army of the centre, would it was thought have produced a mitigation of this horrible system, but they have been replied to by the cry of more blood: every prisoner he in future takes will be immediately shot. Don Peres de Castro has accepted the Post of President of the Council.

BELGUIM.—All further proceedings of the conference on the Hollando-Belgic question seems to be suspended until the French Cabinet has formally announced it's decision. Limburg and Luxemburg will be annexed to Holland and ships in the Scheldt will be at liberty to take either a Dutch or Belgian Pilot. The fifty millions offered by France for the cession of Limburg and Luxemburg was not taken into consideration by the conference.

FRANCE.—The commission of the chamber has not yet made it's report on the answer to the address, it is the wish of the leaders of the coalition that it should not contain any strong expressions. The deputation from the Chamber of Peers waited on the King with their address 30th ult.

Monsr Gisquet, late prefect of Police has brought an action against the Messager for defamation, but the trial, as far as it has gone, proves that the complainant has forfeited all claims to respect both public and private. This and the ministerial question almost exclusively occupy the papers. The customary homage to the King on New year's day were offered as usual but the Jour de l' An has been less observed in Paris than usual. In Africa the French were daily gaining ground. Setif was occupied on 15th ult. without the necessity of firing a shot.

London, 14th Jan. 1839.

ENGLAND.—The revenue Accounts for the Quarter endeed 5th Inst. shew an increase of £547,331 on the last 3 months and £1,075,203 on the year. In the Excise and Customs this great rise is visible. In all parts of the Kingdom the privations attendent upon a scanty harvest are severely felt. The greatest activity prevails in the recruiting Regiments---the enlistments were never before known to be so rapid which is attributed in a great measure to the difficulty of obtaining food in the agricultural districts owing to the high price of bread. There seems to be no doubt but that some modification of the Corn Law System will take place during the next session of Parliament. A public meeting on this question is to be held at Liverpool on 16th inst. Glasgow, Hull, and Leeds are also on foot against the system. The Gale on 7th inst. has been productive of much loss of life and immence destruction of property :-it's progress seems to have extended both North and South. At Liverpool alone no less than 100 Persons lost their lives and the ruin of Property is estimated at about a million: the conduct of the Wreckers on this Coast is most disgraceful. From Ireland the intelligence is appalling. At least 400 Persons have found a grave, among them, Earl Castlemaine, who whilst fastening a window in his bed room was thrown so violently on his back as to cause instant death. Lord Norbury was mortally wounded whilst walking over his Estate on 1st inst. his Lordship lingered till 3d inst. when a Coroners Inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown. The first sale of the specimens of Assam tea has excited much curiosity, Captain Pidding was the purchaser in every instance, the Souchong producing from 16s. to 20s. and the Pekoe from 26s. to 34s. per pound without duty. The Queen came to Town from Brighton on 8th inst. Government Mails of 1st November from Bombay only arrived here 7th inst. *eleven* days after the letters entrusted to Mr. Waghorn's care of same date.

FRANCE.—On 27th November the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa surrendered to Admiral Baudin after a bombardment of 5 hours during which 5000 shots were fired from the squadron and 1700 from the Castle. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded, including 55 officers, was 400. Two explosions took place, one of which, a Magazine on the lower battery, buried in its ruins upwards of 200 men and dislodged 170 Pieces of Artillery. The French are to remain in possession of the Castle, the Mexicans still exercising their functions in the City with 1000 Troops only---the remainder to go into the interior. Vera Cruz is now open to all flags. A serious disturbance took place at Rochelle on 31st ultimo in consequence of the lower orders crowding in to prevent the exportation of Corn. The troubles were not put an end to till the Troops were called in, who after firing on and killing 2 or 3 of the Mob restored tranquillity.

Mounsr. Gisquet's action has terminated in a verdict of guilty for the Messager defaming a public functionary but an acquittal was ordered on the ground of libelling him in his private relations. Gisquet by Royal Ordinance ceases to be a Counsellor of state and his son-in-law has been deprived of his situation under Govenment. The Duchess Maria of Wurtemburg died at Pisa on 2nd inst. On the 9th the Chamber of Deputies went in a body to offer their condolence to the King on his loss. Hostilities have commenced between the French and the Troops of Buenos Ayres the former has taken Martin Garcia with a loss of beteen 50 and 60 men.

The deputies terminated the general discussion on the address 11th inst. the first division gave ministers a majority of 7 and was as favourable to them as could be looked for. Ministers were again in a majority of 4 (*one* only in reality) on the Belgic Question. Their resignation is of course expected.

SPAIN.—A mandate has been issued in La Mancha by Palillos, partisan of Cabrera threatening death to the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and relatives to the fourth degree of any one serving in the Army of the Queen. Vang Halen is also prosecuting his atrocities with unmitigated horror.

The senate has adopted a Bill for the levy of 40,000 men by a Majority of 66 to 12. Espartero continued at Logrono and Maroto at Estella.

CANADA.—The rumoured incursion from Detroit into Upper Canada has been confirmed. The aggressors mustered between 200 and 300 men but they were speedily defeated by a small body of Loyalists---from 35 to 40 only escaping. The great bulk of the United States People are heartily disgusted at these events on the frontier and Government is doing all in it's power to repress such aggressions. Bill Johnson has been recaptured and Theller is again in Custody.

London, 25th January 1839.

ENGLAND.—The Corn-law system and the social state of Ireland have been the principal subjects for conversation for some days past London Liverpool, Leeds, Dundee Edinburgh, Birmingham, Sheffield &c. appear determined to get if possible the abolition of the Corn-Tax. It is rumoured that Ministers will join the opponents of the Corn-laws and dissolve Parliament on the question. An annuity of £100 and upwards of £3,000 has been offered as a reward for the discovery of Lord Norbury's murderer, but no information has been elicited from the Catholic peasantry. The dispute between Mr. Spring Rice and the Royal Exchange Committee continues; the former intends to refer the point to a Committee of the House of Commons early next session. Nothing has been heard of Feargus O'Conner's Chartist agitation since his defeat at the Leeds Corn-law meeting where he attempted to introduce an Universal Suffrage diversion into the discussion. Lord J. Russell has issued the usual circular to the Irish Members for the meeting of Parliament on 5th proximo, and earnestly requests their presence, "*the present situation of public affairs rendering a full attendance peculiarly desirable.*—For some time past the Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied with arguments of Council in the case of the 12 Canadian Prisoners brought from Liverpool, but no decision has yet been come to. From the great efforts made to fetch corn from all parts of Europe freights have risen enormously. Since the war the shipping interest has not been in so flourishing a state as at present.—The rumoured marriage of Queen Victoria, & Prince Albert is entirely without foundation.—The Queen Dowager has granted from £6000 to £8000 to be laid out in building a Church for the Protestant Residents at Valletta.

EAST INDIES—"Resolutions were passed on 18th Instant, by a public meeting at the London Tavern in favor of establishing a Company for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, and periodicals, and for providing such accommodation to Passengers as shall insure a constant and certain monthly communication between Great Britain and the three Presidencies of India and Ceylon, and whose future views may be directed to the extension of that communication to the Straits, China, the Mauritius and Australia. It was also decided that the route by Egypt and the Red Sea offers the quickest and most eligible channel of communication between India and Ceylon. Sir J. Rae Reid, Mr. T. Curtis, Sir J. Rennie and other Gentlemen of influence and wealth took part in the proceedings. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton was in the Chair." (Courier). A grand dinner was given to Sir J. R. Carnac on 17th Instant, by a large party of Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the Affairs of India, as a testimony of their gratitude for his public services and esteem for his private worth. Mr. Waghorn has been again the first to bring us the 5th December letters ꝑ "Berenice." In this instance they will be at least a week in advance of the letters via Falmouth. The Marseilles route should be adopted in preference to any other.

CANADA.—A few items of intelligence are brought by the last New York Packet to 26th Ultimo. Several Prisoners had been executed, and among them Von Shoultz, the Pole who exhibited great fortitude to the last moment, declaring that he had been deluded into the belief that the Upper Canada people were oppressed and desirous to overturn the Government. 13 other Prisoners had been tried at Montreal, 3 were acquitted and 10 found guilty, 6 of whom were recommended to mercy. Sir G. Arthur in reply to an address from the Toronto Town Council said he had been struck by a mis-statement in President VanBuren's message stating that insurrection had broken out in both the Canadas and he had requested the British Minister at Washington to inform the President that no outbreak had occurred in the Upper Province.

It was apprehended that the Canada Militia and the regular Troops would come into collision.

FRANCE.---The Several divisions on the amendments to the Address in the Chamber of Deputies terminated on 20th Instant leaving, Ministers a Majority of 13. ---221 voting for the Address amended and 208 against it. A deputation afterward proceeded with it to the King, who thanked the Deputies for their Condolence on the death of his daughter, spoke of the success of his Navy at Vera Cruz, and the joy the birth of his grandson gave him.

On the 21st Court Mole' tendered his resignation and Ministers resigned en masse 22nd. Marshal Soult has been commanded to form a Cabinet. A Royal Ordonnance prohibits the exportation of Corn from any of the Western Ports.

Although the 5 Great Powers have concluded the Dutch and Belgian Question it is much doubted whether the King of Belgium will submit to the award – in that case "the five Powers will feel themselves bound to adopt prompt and efficacious measures to enforce it's execution."

An army of 35,000 men has marched to the Belgian frontier to prevent a collision between the Dutch and Belgian Troops.

Latest Dates from

Bombay 5th December *Overland* TH .O. MR. WAGHORN ONLY.
Madras 28th November.... " .... "
Calcutta 23d.... " .... " .... "
Ceylon..19th.... " .... " .... "
China....6th October...... " .... "

DINNER TO SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, BART., THE NEW GOVERNOR FOR BOMBAY.

This dinner took place on Thursday last, at Willis's St. James's.

The company was numerous, consisting between 200 and 300 individuals. The members of the civil, military, and marine services of India, of course, formed a large proportion of those present. The heads of the great commercial houses connected with that country also mustered strong, and the numbers were swelled by an accession of many persons of high rank and distinction in this country, and of various shades of political opinion, anxious alike to testify their respect for the new Governor of Bombay. The chair was taken by Sir Jeremiah Bryant, who, in proposing the health of Sir James Carnac, made an eloquent and impressive speech, to which we will not do injustice by giving insertion to an imperfect memorandum, but will render it at more length next week.

Sir James Carnac, in returning thanks, was much affected. He adverted with great feeling to the circumstances in which he was placed, and to the cordial sympathy which had brought round him such a body of friends, to his former connexion with the duties of the military and civil services of India, and to his reliance on the aid which his government would receive from their members. On the army in India he passed a most eloquent and glowing panegyric; and, in alluding to the benefits recently extended to it, claimed a large share of the praise for the Court Directors, as well as for Sir John Hobhouse, whom he pronounced the soldier's friend and benefactor. At a later period of the evening, on the health of Lady Carnac and family being drank, Sir James again briefly addressed the meeting, and he subsequently proposed the health of the Chairman.

The health of Sir John Hobhouse was received with marked applause. The right honourable baronet, in returning thanks, took occasion to pass an eulogy on the merits of Sir James Carnac, and to avow his conviction that, in the event of warlike operations being necessary on the western side of India, the abilities and sound judgment of the Governor of Bombay would be found most valuable and important, and would amply justify the choice which the Court of Directors had made, and in which the Queen's government most cordially concurred. To the Court of Directers Sir John Hobhouse also passed a high compliment.

It was gratifying on such an occasion to find that the claims of the home service received due acknowledgment. On the health of the officers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners being drank, Mr. Melville, secretary to the East India Company, returned thanks with much feeling and eloquence, alluding to the interest which the officers of the establishment must feel on the occasion, from the position which Sir James Carnac had so long occupied, expressing a deep sense of the grateful impressions which he had left in the minds of the service, and concluding with an ardent wish that after a happy career in India, he might return to the bosom of his country with, if possible, increased claims upon its admiration and gratitude. The party did not separate till twelve o'clock. The band of the Coldstream Guards attended, and played a selection of beautiful music.

Among the parties present we observed:—Sir Jeremiah Bryant, the Chairman, on whose right sat Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., and on his left the Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse, Bart; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; Sir Alexander Caldwell; Sir James Shaw; General Bell; Lieut. General Sir H. Keating; Mr. Sergeant Spankie; Sir Thomas Troubridge; Francis Warden, Esq.; Sir Robert Campbell; Sir De Lacy Evans; Rev. Mr. Robinson; Sir Joseph O'Halloran; Major General Roome; W Crawford, Esq., M. P., and Mr. Bayley; at the upper table: A. L. Peacock, Esq.; Edward Thornton, Esq.;—. Dickenson. Esq.; James C. Melvill, Esq.; P. Melvill, Esq.; William Cabell, Esq.;—. Waterfield, Esq.: Stark, Esq.; W. Maculloch, Esq.; Captain Carnac, R. N.; Captain J. Carnac; E. F. Danvers, Esq.; Capt. Lushington; Captain Warner; L. Rivett, Esq.; W. Carnac, Esq.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Clare; T. A. Curtis, Esq.; H. Sullivan Graeme, Esq.; George Russell, Esq.; Colonel W. Miles; Major T. B. Jervis; Mr. Alderman Thompson, M. P.; Major General Pollok; John Romer, Esq.; Sir Charles Hopkinson; W. C. Plowden, Esq.; Sir F. Ommanney; Major General Cleiland; Major General Sandwith; Captain George Grant, of the Indian Navy; James Patteson, Esq., M. P.; James Annesley, Esq.; W. Burnie, Esq.; Major-General Fair; D. D. Inglis, Esq.; W. B. Cruizer, Esq.; Charles Grant, Esq.; Major-General Robertson; Sir Ephrahim Stannus; Colonel Galloway; Dr. V. C. Kemball; Colonel Purchas; Capt. Hine; Lieut.-Colonel W. Sykes; J. G. Remington, Esq.; Captain Biden; John Fraser, Esq.; Major-General C. Macleod; Richard Twining, Esq.; David Hill. Esq.; Major-General C. Hodgson; Dr. A. R. Jackson; Captain Melville Grindlay, George Arbuthnot, Esq.; Dr. Ashburner; Major-General Briggs; Major-General Ballantyne; Captain Maughan; Dr. Elliot; Colonel Hay; Major Elsey; General Goodfellow; E. Goldsmidt, Esq.: Colonel Lichfield; Captain Manesty; Montgomery Martin, Esq; Divie Robertson, Esq.; Major General De la Motte; Major-General Pereira; Major Roberts; Dr. Rogers, Major-General Sir J. Rose; T. T. Rigby, Esq.; General Shuldham; Major Stone; Captain Shea; Captain Smythe; Major Spratt; C. J., Shubrick, Esq.; James Shank, Esq.; Major Wilkins; J. Wallace Esq.; Colonel Waters; W. Wilson, Esq.; Sir Henry Willock; John Wyllie, Esq., &c. &c.—January 19.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

One of the most numerous and important meetings that has yet taken place on the subject of Steam Communication with India, was held on the 18th Jan. at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on the subject. The Report with the Evidence taken before this Committee, and their proceedings is now published. The object of the meeting was further to take steps for the establishment of a Company, for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, and periodicals and for providing such accommodation to passengers; as shall insure a constant and certain monthly communication with Great Britain and the three Presidencies of India and Ceylon, and whose future views may be directed to the extension of that communication to the Straits, China, the Mauritius, and Australia. It was also decided that the route by way of Egypt and the Red Sea offers the quickest and most eligible channel of communication between India and Ceylon, Sir John Rae Reid, Mr. Timothy Curtis, Sir John Rennie, Dr. Bowring, Sir J. Bryant, and other gentlemen of influence and wealth, took part in the proceedings. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton was in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.—

1st.--Moved By Charles Woodcock, Esq., B. C. S., second by Major-General Briggs, Madras Army:—"That the Report now presented by the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting of the 12th October, 1838, held at the Jerusalem Coffee House, be received.

2nd.---Moved by Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M. P., second by T. C. Smith, Esq.:---"That the daily increasing importance of a quick and certain intercourse between Great Britain and her immense Possessions in the East Indies,---whether the subject is considered politically or commercially,---renders it highly necessary that that intercourse should be sustained by a Private Company, whose sole object would be to afford such means of conveyance of Letters, Newspapers, and Periodicals; and such accommodation to passengers as shall ensure a constant and certain monthly communication between Great Britain, and the Three Presidencies of India and Ceylon, and whose future views may be directed to the extension of that communication to the Straits, China, the Mauritius, and Australia.

3rd.---Moven by Major Oliphant, Madras Engineers and second by Robert Neave, Esq., B. C. S.:---"That experience has already shown that the route by way of Egypt and the Red Sea offers the quickest and most eligible channel for communication with India and Ceylon and that, with proper management and uniformity of arrangement, it might be effected with undeviating regularity."

4th.---Moved by Robert Small, Esq., and seconded by Charles Kerr, Esq.:---"That T. A. Curtis, J. P. Larkins, J. Bagshaw, and James Mackillop, Esqs., be requested to take measures for forming a Board of Direction, and preparing a Prospectus to carry out the proposed Company; and that the East India Association of London and the respective Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol, and Birmingham be respectfully invited to co-operate with the proposed Company."

5th.---Moved by J. Bagshaw, Esq., and seconded by Timothy A. Curtis, Esq.:---"That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras, and to the other advocates of steam communication with India on a comprehensive plan by way of the Red Sea."

6th.---Moved by Mr. Ridgway, and second by Major Oliphant, Madras Engineers:---"That this meeting appreciate the services of Mr. Waghorn, and the advantages conferred by his zeal and perseverance in promoting the communication with our Indian possessions; and this Meeting feel that it is due to Mr. Waghorn to record their sense of his conduct by cordially thanking him for his unremitting attentions to the wants of all persons interested in this important object."

7th.---Moved by G. G. De H. Larpent, Esq., and seconded by J. P. Larkins, Esq.:--"That the thanks of this meeting are pre-eminently due to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., for his patient able and impartial conduct in the chair this day.

GLOBE.---JAN. 24.

The following, from an Evening Paper of last night, furnishes an instance of impudent hoaxing which even the anxiety to furnish the public with early exclusive intelligence will fail to excuse:—

"MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY."—The country will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the speech from the throne to both houses of parliament, and the country at large, will be the announcement of her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and cousin of her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about 22 years of age. He has resided for some time in this country, on a visit to his royal relatives.

"How soon the happy event is to take place we are not prepared to say; but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information."

We have authority to give the most positive contradiction to the entire statement

The deep interest felt by the whole nation in whatever relates to the happiness of their beloved Queen is intense; but the event to which allusion is made in the above paragraph is that in which not only her Majesty's happiness is involved, but the destinies of the Crown and nation are necessarily and inseparably connected with it. It is, therefore, worse than trifling---it is indiscreet and criminal---to agitate the nation by an unqualified and explicit assurance that the Queen has selected her future husband---his age, his person, his rank---all set forth with the most unreserved explicitness---and to crown the whole, the "speech from the throne" at the opening of the session of Parliament will contain the important announcement! In the case of a mere subject, no journalist possessed of common delicacy would allow the insertion of an announcement of approaching marriage, without first ascertaining the truth of the communication, or at least would require the name of the party making it, for his own security, if called upon by any part of the family to verify the statement, by a reference to his authority. Surely no haste for priority of news can excuse an outrage on the respect due to Majesty, and on the feelings of the nation, by a statement which has its sole origin in the invention of some poor "penny-a liner," who in the dearth of common accidents was driven to draw on his wits for a supper, and seems to have found a ready market for the product of his imagination.

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER.--JAN. 28.

The whole of the French Ministers have resigned. One does not see from what elements a Ministry framed for endurance can be formed in France. The late opposition is a heterogeneous mass of different and even hostile factions—a Ministry representing all its parts could not hold together for a week. The truth is, that there is little party principle, and no public principle, in France, nothing like what in England we call "a cause," the concrete of party and public spirit, without which neither can exist. In a country so circumstanced it is not a matter of choice with the King whether he will be, or will not be, virtually his own Minister. He must *govern*, or he *will not long reign*; and he must *govern* if he would save his people from *anarcy*.—*Standard*.)

Her Majesty honoured Drury-lane Theatre with her presence last night. The Queen, after the performance, went upon the stage, and witnessed the feeding of Van Amburgh's lions, which were again brought on after the departure of the audience to gratify the royal curiosity. On this occasion the stage was in a manner walled in by the scenery, and everybody behind the scenes excluded from it, with the exception of the Queen and suite, Mr. Bunn (who attended upon her Majesty), and Mr. Van Amburgh. The beasts in their dens devoured their food (raw beef) with a violent rapacity, which leads to a supposition that their feeding-time might have been purposely delayed, a surmise in some measure, borne out by an occurrence which had previously taken place during the performance. When the lamb was put into the cage, the lion and panther simultaneously attacked it, and it would certainly have been killed but for the determined interference of Van Amburgh, who unmercifully whipped the animals until they crouched in their den, and rescued the poor lamb, which had been washed and furbished up to a snowy degree of cleanliness---perhaps in honour of its appearance before the Queen. Her Majesty will viitt this theatre in state on Tuesday.---(Courier.)

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S FINAL SALE.---In pursuance of a notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 18th, from the Court of Directors, a final clearance sale took place yesterday, of wines and other goods remaining in the warehouses of the Company unclaimed or unsold. Upon former occasions, whilst the company had vested privileges in trading between this country and China and India, these public sales were always thronged with speculators and merchants of every grade. Their catalogues were often so voluminous as to comprise several hundred folios in the enumeration of the various costly and magnificent productions of the East intended for sale; foreigners used to come even from the most distant parts of the Continent to attend them, and the diversified appearance of Jews, Turks, Germans, and other nations, in their respective costumes, mingled with the Company's maritime officers and the principal mercantile men and bankers of London, gave much animation and interest to this great bazaar of commerce. These auctions of every rich, rare, and precious treasure of the east always conducted with the greatest ceremony, one of the principal officers of the Company officiating as chairman, whilst another was deputed to knock down the lots, and proclaim the successful bidder. At this, the concluding sale, however, the effects of the opening of the trade to the East, and abrogation of the Company's monopoly, were most wofully exhibited. At ten o'clock, when the sale commenced, there were not more than ten persons present, and the catalogue only consisted of a few pages, the only description of merchandize of value or importance contained in it being wines which had remained in the Company's stores for a number of years, and were still unclaimed. Of these the most curious and remarkable was some Shiraz or Persian wine, which came over in 1826 as a present to the Marquis of Hertford, his Lordship's name being on the cask. The wine was in a state of singular perfection and quite unique in character, though 13 years in the Company's cellars. Whatever may be the commercial advantages of the free trade to the East, there is no one who does not feel some regret at seeing the splendid commercial enterprizes of the Company at an end, by whose liberality or encouragement of talent so many thousands rose to affluence and rank.---(Globe.)

Our distinguished visitor, Prince Louis Napoleon, and his suite, have left Leamington for Birmingham and the manufacturing districts. His Highness has lately dined with the Lord Lieutenant and the first nobility and gentry in the town and county. From the urbanity of manner he has displayed, and from the kindness of his disposition to all who have had the honour of being made known to his Highness, his departure from Leamington will be much regretted. The Prince again means to visit us.---(Leamington Chronicle.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Monday, one o'clock

The following extracts from the London journals of Saturday contain interesting intillegence from across the Atlantic, received through the American papers, which come down to the 15th inst. With reference to the Mexican manifesto, it is evident that the news of the fall of St. Jean d'Ulloa had not reached the President when he put it forth. The knowledge of that important fact would, in all probability, have considerably modified the tone of the document. We have received a few New York and Washington papers *via* England by this arrival, but they contain nothing not included in our ample extracts from the London papers:—

"STOCK EXCHANGE, JANUARY 26, *Twelve o'clock*.—Not much doing in the English Securities, with the exception of a heavy sale of Exchequer Bills, which have declined from 2s. to 3s. Consols are 92¼ for Money, and 92 buyers and sellers for Account. Exchequer Bills are 62 to 64 pm. Bank Stock 202¼ to ⅜. India Bonds 61s. to 63s. pm.

"*Two o'clock.*—Consols are 92¼ ⅜ for Account.

"*Four o'clock.*—Consols for Act. closed at 92⅜ ¼.

"By the arrrival of the *North America* Packet-ship yesterday at Liverpool, we have received New York Papers of the 5th Jan. inclusive, with late intelligence from Mexico and the Canadas. No question of any moment occupied the attention of Congress. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cushing, Member for Massachusets, moved a series of resolutions for copies of various papers relative to the burning of the steam boat *Caroline*, and the hanging of certain American culprits by the British Authorities in Canada, and the blockade of Mexico by the King of the French, but the resolutions were merely ordered to be printed, and laid on the table of the House. In the Canadas all is at present tranquil, nor do we believe that grounds exist for the apprehensions of the future, expressed by many of the Canadian Journals. From Mexico the intelligence is peculiarly interesting. If it be indeed true that the Mexicans have resolved never to submit to the demands of France, it will become impossible for England and the United States to preserve a neutrality.

We hear from Demerara, that the fevers with which the Colony has been visited have been attended with great mortality; scarcely any families can be said altogether to have escaped its virulence. The crews of

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many vessels waiting for cargoes have suffered much, and in several instances their numbers have been greatly reduced —(Standard.)

"The King and people of Belgium are resolved, it is said, to resist "to the death," the award of the London Conference. We have great doubt, however, of their perserverance in this valiant determination. Leopold is himself a brave man, but it would be difficult to name another deserving of the name in his dominions. He scarcely had a second at *Louvain*.—(Standard.)

"We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Dimo Manners Sutton, which took place early in the week, at her residence at Lemington Spa. The late lady was in her 56th year, and was eldest daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and sister of the Viscount Canterbury, now in Paris.—(Standard)

"We are sorry to learn from our Paris correspondent that Lord Canterbury is very seriously ill at this moment in that capital. His lordship's complaint, we understand, is a venous tumour at the back of his neck and though very considerable danger exists, still, as he is attended by Drs. Macloughlin and Chermside, and Mr. Gunning, an English surgeon, who has had much experience in the British army, great hopes are entertained that nothing fatal will result from his lordship's present indisposition.—(Herald)

DEATH OF SIR JOHN ELLEY.—We regret to have to announce the death of that gallant Waterloo hero, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Elley, which took place at his seat near Amesbury, in Wilts, on Wednesday last. By his death the coloneley of the 17th Lancers is vacant, as well as the governorship of Galway, a sinecure which will not be filled up. This distinguished officer commenced his military career as a private trooper in the Blues, in which he soon obtained that of quarter-master and in 1791 he odtained a cornetcy in the same regiment. He served the campaigns 1793, 4, and 5 in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought during these periods, and at the siege of Valenciennes, etc. The 28th of January, 1796, he obtained a lieutenancy in his regiment; in October, 1799, a troop; in 1804, a majority; and in March, 1808 a lieut.-coloneley. He served as Assistant Adjutant-General to the cavalry in Spain in the campaigns of 1808 and 9 and was present in the affairs of Sahagan, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. He also served in the same capacity in Spain and Portugal during the following years; he was also present during the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear-guard of cavalry which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche: was in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and finally served in the Netherlands, and at Waterloo. For his services on these occassions he was appointed a K. C. B. and K. C. H., and received a cross and two clasps from the British government. He was appointed also a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the 4th class of the Russian Order of St. George. He received the rank of colonel in the army in March 1813; of major-general, August 1819, and of lieutenant-general Jan. 1837. He was previously (in Nov. 1829) appointed colonel of the 17th Lancers. He had served on the staff in the south of Ireland, and represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's parliament, of whose party and politics he was, while in the house, an active supporter as far as voting went. He spoke but seldom. It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's "Letters to his Kinsfolk," that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's Cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer."—(Post.)

"**LORD CLEMENTS.**—The late Lord Clements, whose death we announced yesterday, was eldest son of the Earl of Leitrim. His Lordship represented the county from which his noble father derives his title for several years past in parliament, and was a consistent Liberal. He was in his 34th year; he is succeeded in his title by his next brother, the Hon. Wm. Sydney Clements—(Globe.)

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23rd inst. contains an article from its London correspondent, signed with the [redacted] indicating a semi-official communication, hat England has invited the principal ope to join with her in taking measures the contending parties in Spain, for put- he horrors of the civil war, and that an ll be made with a high hand if either ent parties remains obstinate on this steps, it adds, will be taken with re- and Belgium; the reciprocal preten- owers will be taken into consideration y submit to the resolutions of the conference of London. "This is what the King of Holland has done," it goes on to say; 'he has kept to the line marked out by treaties, and has thereby acquired the sympathies of the Powers. Belgium still hesitates: she imagines, it appears, that she can brave Europe by looking towards France, notwithstanding that the Address of the Chamber of Deputies ought to have dispelled all such illusions. Nevertheless she wishes it to be known she intends acting by her own forces, and will drive things to the last extremity before consenting to the cession of territory demanded of her. If Belgium is so blind as not to be aware of her position, and if she wishes madly to run her head against the wall; if she has no regard for the severe exortations addressed to her, if she does not understand the tacit disapprobation which her conduct, rather demagogical, has excited at the Tuileries, in this case she must expect to hear herself declared to have fallen from the position of neutrality, which was made for her in her interest, and perhaps to have the question of her political independance again made on open one. This should be reflected on at Brussels; and it is the more necessary, since it will not be forgotten that on a former occasion the question was entertained of making a partition a of Belgium, and that the proposition to this effect came from France herself."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *France*, writing on the 12th inst., states that orders have been given for the immediate assembling of 50,000 men with 140 pieces of artillery in Courland, under the command of Prince Szakowski and Count Pahlen. Admiral Valront, Governor of Swenburg, is also to assemble in the ports of Courland and Livona, 8 sail of the line, 5 frigates and 3 brigs, together with 50 transports. The object of these warlike arrangements, the account of which requires confirmation, is stated to be the determination of the Emperor to defend the "legitimate rights of the King of Holland," and to be prepared for any unforeseen event that may arise from a struggle between Holland and Belgium.

According to a letter of the 2d ins. from Cairo, Achmet Pacha, minister of war to Mehemet Ali, had taken his departure by the desert to Saint John d'Acre, where Ibrahim Pacha was to meet him, and to hold a conference on certain details of the service, and paticularly of the cavalry. Achmet Pacha was to return in a month. Three sons of Ibrahim Pacha where shortly to set out for the same destination.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople which we find in the *Carlsruhe Gazette*:—"The Sultan has sent an autograph letter to the King of the Belgians, written in the most friendly and conciliating terms, on the subject of a commercial treaty between the two countries. The transmissal of this letter was decided on when the first Belgian ship appeared in the Bosphorus.—A conference has been held at the Austrian Embassy on the adoption of sanitary measures within the Ottoman Empire. Their ratification by the Porte remains to be given. Our last accounts from the camp of the Taurus are favourable, The Curds have made no new attempts at revolt."

THE STORM OF MONDAY MORNING.—The gale has been productive of much mischief in the vicinity of the metropolis; several trees in Hyde and St. James's-parks have been levelled with the ground, and much damage done to the houses. Throughout the earlier part of Monday there was a strong breeze from S. W. with squalls; about three o'clock there was a hail and rain shower, and as the morning advanced the wind increased to a gale with heavy squalls. The accounts given of the storm by policemen who were on night duty is, that it was so tremendous that they could scarcely keep up n their legs. In the neighbourhoods of Islington, Camden-town, Holloway, and Kentish town, numerous chimnies, &c., were blown down, and considerable damage sustained. In Liverpool and Manchester the destruction of property and lives has been most appalling. In the former place, the early risers on monday found the streets strewd with broken slates, bricks, pieces of chimney cans, blackened mortar, and other tokens of destruction, and at day-break the scene, taking the town generally, was at once deplorable and alarming,—the wind being still high, and slates, pieces of timber, and other materials hanging in threatening impedence over the heads of the passengers. The results of the storm were moreover tragical. Some houses had been unroofed, others dilapidated, many partially thrown down, and the inmates buried in the ruins. The local papers contain an account of thirty-three vessels sunk, and an incalculable amount of injury from dismasting and running ashore. The "Oxford" packet-ship from New York was driven on shore in Boot Bay with loss of masts; and upwards of forty persons were drowned in the Mersey near the docks. On the coast of Wales the storm was yet more terrible than at Liverpool. The Menai bridge is so shattered that all communication is intercepted. At Carnarvon also much damage is done. In Manchester it commenced about two o'clock in the morning, blowing a perfect hurricane till between eight and nine when it began to moderate; but at intervals during the day it broke out again with increased violence, in furious gusts, portentous of extensive injury to life and property. Stacks of chimnies in almost every street were blown down, and falling in many instances through the roofs destroyed the lives of the unfortunate inmates. In one instance a whole family, consisting of father, mother, and four children, were thus buried in the ruins, and no less than ten coroner's warrants were issued for Salford alone before twelve o'clock. The gas-works' chimney was very nearly blown down, having been several times observed tottering fearfully. It is still in a most dangerous situation, leaning very much to one side. Hardly a house has escaped without the breaking of many panes of glass, and in many other instances windows have been blown in altogether. Several houses have been blown completely down, others unroofed, whilst in some places the sheet-lead has literally been peeled off the slates, and compactly rolled up, as if by the plumber's art. Towards evening it began to rain and snow very heavily, and the fury of the storm considerably abated. The train bringing the London mail, which should have arrived at seven in the morning, did not reach Manchester till a few minutes before eleven. This serious detention, it was said, arose from the quantity of snow which had fallen during the night between Birmingham and Manchester. The mails of Thursday bring most painful accounts from all parts of the country. The American packet ships, "Pennsylvania" and "St. Andrew," are entire wrecks on the breakers at West Hoyle, together with the "Lockwood," a large British ship, full of passengers, for New York. Only one person from the former escaped; the crew and passengers of the "St. Andrew" were saved by the "Victoria" steam-boat; and from the "Lockwood," which, besides the crew, had eighty-five passengers, thirty-three were rescued, leaving from eighty to one hundred souls on board. At Chester, the cathedral was injured by the fal of a buttress; several lives were lost and much shipping destroyed at Sunderland; the same at Hull; and at Nafferton, near Driffield, a water corn-mill, the property of Mr. Thompson, was blown down, three children and a nursery-maid were killed, and Mrs. Thompson had her thigh broken. The Scarborough mail was delayed on the road an hour and a half, in consequence of the horses being unable to contend against the wind. In the forenoon of Monday also the inside passengers by one of the Beverly and Hull stage-coaches had to get out and support the vehicle, for fear of its being overturned.—*Atlas, Jany.* 12.

THE LATE STORM.—The whole north and centre of England seem to have been exposed to the devastation of the most furious gale within the memory of man. A convincing prof that this storm has not been equalled within living memory is furnished by the fact, that most of the accounts, though from widely different places, represent it as altogether unparalleled. In London southward, and Edinburgh northward, the storm was violent, but not of unprecedented force, nor attended with much destruction. One of the most remarkable proofs of the force of the wind in Yorkshire is the fact, that at Leeds, which is seventy miles distant from the Irish sea, as well as at Huddersfield, Hebden-bridge, and other places which are nearer to the western coast, but all separated from it by a high ridge of hills, there was a saline deposition, which must have proceeded from the spray of the sea caught up by the wind and carried to so great a distance The salt on the windows was very perceptible to the taste. A scientific observer at Liverpool conjectured the wind at that place to be travelling at the amazing speed of a hundred miles per hour. Considerable fears are entatained that the deficiency of the late harvest may be aggravated by the very extensive destruction of corn-stacks in this and the neighbouring counties. Immense numbers of stacks were thrown down, and their contents scattered together again without much waste. The following is a list of the number of lives lost at different places, as far as has been ascertained:—At Leeds 1, Halifax 3, York, 3, Keighly 1, Hull 6, Driffield 4, Boston 1, Gainsborough 4, Staly Bridge 2, Preston 2, Carlisle 2, Newcastle 1, North Shields, 1, Sunderland 4, Shrewsbury 1, Dublin, &c. (land) 10, Dublin (drowned) 3, Belfast 2, Total of lives lost 170. The houses blown in Ireland are 177.

The great success of the steam-tugs, in saving so many of the passengers and crews of the vessels wrecked in the Mersey by the late hurricane, has suggested the propriety of having several of these steam-boats in every harbour along the coast. The number of persons saved on that occasion probably exceeds the whole number saved by the exertions of the Humane Society for the lest ten years.—*Sun, Jany.* 21.

SCOTLAND.

A murder was perpetrated the beginning of the present week, at Glasgow, of a nature too distressing to permit the full particulars being given. Thomas M'Kinnis, a working shoemaker, residing in King-street, called at the house of an acquaintance in the Saltmarket, informing him that his (M'Kinnis's) sister was dead, and confessed that he himself had murdered her. This voluntary admission proved to be too correct, for his unforunate sister was discovered lying on the floor, covered with a mat seven or eight wounds caused by stabbing in various parts of the body. The deed had been accomplished while the poor creature was in bed, and the idea of her starving from penury suggested to her brother the horrible means of preventing it. Deceased is about twenty-three years of age, and was deaf and dumb.

IRELAND.

The death of the Earl of Norbury, which took place on Thursday, the 3d instant, has necessarily caused a great sensation among the landlords and resident gentry of Ireland. The lords justices have issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 500l. for the discovery of the offender; and a person has been arrested on suspicion. The Lord Lieutenant of King's County, Lord Oxmantown, convened a meeting of the magistrates and gentry at Tullamore, for Thursday, the 10th, to consider the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of this shocking occurrence. The following is the substance of the evidence given on Friday, the 4th inst., before the coroner (Mr. Palmer), who arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of holding an inquest. First—The steward, who was the only person in company with Lord Norbury, stated that he was within about nine feet of him in his rear when the shot was fired; that his lordship was in the act of pointing out four or five trees which he was anxious to have cut down the first thing in the nursery; that it was then about a quarter to four, and clear daylight; that he (the steward) at the time had his back turned towards a hedge which skirted the plantation in which they then were, and while looking up at the trees which were to be cut, he heard the report of a gun, and on looking round he saw smoke proceeding from the hedge, which was on the top of a ditch, and on looking further saw a man at the other side of the hedge in the gripe stooping down and running as fast as he could up the gripe; that he followed him about twenty yards, but hearing Lord Norbury cry out two or three times, he returned to his assistance, when he was just about to break through the hedge in pursuit of the assassin; that on returning to his lordship he found him in the act of falling and took him in his arms and carried him towards the Kilbeggan or Abbey entrance lodge,—about twenty yards—but being unable to carry him farther, and Lord Norbury being very weak and faint, he placed him on his back upon the ground, intending to go for assistance; that he proceeded to the lodge, and having desired two females whom he found there to go to his lordship's assistance, he proceeded to the abbey and called for Mr. Stewart, Lord Norbury's son-in-law, the only gentleman then staying there; Mr. Stewart went immediately to his lordship's assistance, and conducted him home. Second—Dr Pierce, of Tullamore, and Dr. Duigan, of Kilbeggan, who were immediately sent for, found that the wounds which he recovered, six in number, caused his death. One of the largest shots entered the left breast, piercing the lungs at that side, breaking the breast bone, and making its exit under the arm, the others being all superficial, passing only between the flesh and skin, and lodging in the left arm. The jury, a mixed one, Roman Catholics and Protestants, found a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown.—*Atlas, Jany.* 5.

WEEKLY RETROSPECT OF THE MONEY-MARKET.

Friday, 18th Jan 1839.

Our remarks on the subject of trade do not shew much altaration since last week. There is a very steady, active demand for all articles wanted for home-consumption, but the export trade is still dormant, with the exception of that branch of it depending upon the United States of America, from whence very large orders for manufactured goods of all kinds continue to pour in; the operatives have always found full employment through the winter, and as the approaching season as always one of great activity, we need be under no alarm henceforty regarding the fate of the humbler classes of society.

The usual quarterly sale of Indigo commenced this week; the quantity offered is again large, but high prices are paid for it, establishing an advance of 1s. 6d. per pound, or about 20 per cent. since the last quarterly sale in October; this is a convincing proof of the prosperity of our manufacturing interests. The Tea Sale improves a little as it proceeds, but still the prices realized leave a heavy loss to the importers.

We find the opinion becoming pretty general that corn has seen its highest price for the present, and that the quantity of English wheat in the country is larger than persons were willing to admit a short time since. A curious fact, connected with this branch of commerce has just transpired; the Emperor of Russia has published an Ukase, addressed to his subjects, in which he offers to allow the native merchants to withdraw whatever corn they may require from the Government Reserve Magazines, upon condition that they shall replace it by a like quantity within the space of six months. This is done to enable them to take advantage of the present demand for exportation to England, and consequent high prices, without risking the chance of a loss of market before the grain can be brought down to the ports from the interior, on the breaking up of winter in May next. This appears to be a very prudent, clever act on the part of the Russian Government; for whilst it favours England, by accelerating our expected supplies of this first necessary of life, it also confers a great boon on the Russian nobility, who are thus enabled to insure a good market for their vast stores of wheat, whether still on their estates, or lying in granary in the ports; and it likewise benefits the Government, by clearing off their old stores, which will be replenished with new in the summer, without incurring any expense for so doing. The purchases of corn, for foreign account, now making in the interior of Russia, must be immense, as the Russian Ports have been literally drained of money to remit to the Interior, and the rate of exchange on London has advanced 12 or 14 per cent beyond its usual level a circumstance which has not occurred since the year 1817, when there was a heavy demand for foreign corn in England. As might naturally be expected, this great rise in the Exchange has the effect of attracting thither money from all quarters of Europe; we already know of 100,000l. sterling value being sent off to St Petersburgh a week ago, in French gold from Paris, by an eminent house there, and many parties in London are preparing to follow the example. The transaction leaves a margin of about 3 per cent. for profit. It is only a year and a half ago that gold was imported from Russia to the extent of nearly a million sterling When the export of bullion to the Continent commenced a few weeks ago, the Bank of England positively refused to sell bar-gold, preferring to give sovereign only in exchange for notes; however, the Directors have now changed their policy, and are willing to sell bullion in the usual manner. Some rather heavy amounts have been sent off, this week, both to France and to the North of Europe.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Dec. 25.

3d Regiment of Foot—Ensign Octavius Henry St. George Anson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White promoted; Alexander Hamilton Robson, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Anson.

6th Foot—Ensign Richard Sweet Cole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, promoted; John Rees Croker, gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cole.

17th Foot—Lieutenant George Elder Darby, From the 45th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stawell, who exchanges.

57th Foot—David Edward Armstrong, gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cardow, promoted.

95th Foot—Lieutenant James Campbell, from the 46th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Charles Fisher, who retires.

UNATTACHED—Lieutenant Hector Macquarie, from the 55th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain without purchase.

War Office, Dec. 28.

12th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Samuel Reed, from the 54th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Woods, who retires upon half-pay of the 54th Regiment of Foot.

16th Foot—Captain Alexander Dick Colley, from the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Mylius, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Captain George Mylius, from the 16th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Colley, who exchanges; Captain William White, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Mathew M'Innes who exchanges, receiving the difference.

39th Foot—Lieutenant Marmaduke George Nixon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Spencer, who retires; Ensign Francis Hawtry Cox to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon; Robert Hamilton Currie, gent., te be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox.

58th Foot—Sergeant John M'Lerie, from the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Grant, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

61st Foot—Captain James Campbell, from the 95th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Dalgety, who exchanges.

94th Foot—Ensign William H. Kirby to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mills, promoted; Septimus Lyster, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kirby.

95th Foot Captain James W. Dalgety, from the 61st Regiment of Foot, to be captain, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

UNATTACHED—Lieutenant Samuel Mills, from the 94th Regiment of Foot, to be captain, by purchase.

War Office Jan. 1.

62d Regiment of Foot—Ensign Charles Napier North to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot; David Ogilby, gent., to be Ensign, vice North.

17th Foot—Ensign Hervey Wellesley Pole Welman to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Bace, appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot; Thomas Phillip G, Fitz-Mayer, gent., to be Ensign, vice Welman.

21st Foot—Major George Deare to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; Brevet Major Roche Meade to be Major vice Deare; Lieut Benjamin Bayley to be captain, vice Meade; Lieutenant Peter Craufurd from the Royal African Colonial corps; W. Alexander Dely, from the 54th Regiment of Foot, Andrew David Alston Stewart, from the 6th Regiment of Foot; George Hutchinson, from the 55th Regiment of Foot, William Francis Ring, from the 2d West India Regiment, Thomas Greene, from the 97th Regiment of Foot, Walter Murray, from the 7th Regiment of Foot, Samuel Burges Lamb, from the 55th Regiment of Foot, Henry William Bace, from the 17th Regiment of Foot Second Lieutenants Blackman Chichester Crookshank and Arthur Lake Johnston, to be Lieutenants, without purchase; Ensign John Rivett Carnac, from the 98th Regiment of Foot, vice Crookshank, and Sergeant Patrick Stuart, from the 42d Foot, vice Johnston, to be Second Lieutenants.

55th Foot—Ensign Montague Barbauld, from the 54th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 21st Regiment of Foot; Ensign William Haviland Fairlough, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lamb, appointed to the 21st Foot; John Wilton, gent, to be Ensign, vice Fairlough.

War Office Jan. 4.

3d Lt Drags.—Brev.-Maj. Michael White, from 11th Lt Drags., to be Major, without purchase, vice Andrews, deceased.

3d Foot—Lieutenant Peter Dore to be captain without purchase, vice Barron, deceased; Ensign Octavius Henry St. George Anson to be Lieutenant, vice Dore—Dec. 21. Ensign Charles John Foster to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Anson, whose promotion by purchase has not taken place; Cadet Charles A. Thompson, gent., from Royal Mil. college, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Foster, promoted—Jan 4.

16th—Ensign Lionel Hook to be Lieuteuant without purchase vice Lomax, deceased—Dec, 4; Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Lind, vice Say, from the 17th Lt. Drags. to be Ensign, vice Hook—Jan. 4.

49th—James Talbot Stanley, gent., to be Ensign. by purchase vice Cruise, who retires—Jan. 4.

55th—Ensign Robert Innes, from half-pay of Bourbon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Crowe, appointed to the R. Newfoundland Vet. Bat.—Jan. 4.

War Office Jan. 11.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Ready from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenunt, vice Hussey, who exchanges.

16th Foot—Ensign George Stoney, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires.

35th Foot—Lieutenant James Tedlie to be captain without purchase, vice Delhoste, deceased; Ensign George Grenville Baker to be Lieutenant, vice Tedlie; Ensign Frederick Hugh Henry to be Lieut., vice Baker, whose previous promotion has not take place; Ensign James Townsend Oswald, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Henry; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Robert Sillery M. D., to be Surgeon, vice Barckley, promoted.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Second Lieutenant Benjamin Bloomfield Keane to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fenwick, whose promotion (as stated in the *Gazette* of 20th November last) has not taken place; Johnson Bourne, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchese, vice Keane.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Staff-Surgeon charles St. John, M. D., to be Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals, with local and temporary rank at the Mauritius, vice Griffith Jones, who retires upon half-pay.

War Office Jan. 18.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Burke, from the 29th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Evelegh, who exchanges.

18th Foot—captain Henry William Adams to be Major, by purchase, vice Doran, who retires; Lieutenant Francis Wigston to be captain, by purchase, vice Adams; Ensign Standish Haly to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wigston: Scroope Bernard, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Haly.

55th Foot—Charles Augustus Daniell gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires.

WAR-OFFICE.—JAN, 25.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon P. Nicholson, M. D., from the 57th regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brodie, appointed to the 11th regiment, Jan. 25.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons—T. Hurford, from Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, with the depots of the 1st Dragoon Guards and 7th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Hogreve, who resigns Jan. 25.

4th Regiment of Foot—Lieut.-Colonel J. Leslie, from the half-pay unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice J. England, who exchanges, Jan. 25.

11th—Captain J. Fordyce, from the 35th regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Westropp, appointed to the 99th regiment of Foot; Ensign E. L. Blosse, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Way, who retires; S. F. Jackson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blosse, Jan. 25.

29th—Ensign H. P. L'Estrange, from the 88th regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Jerningham, who retires, Jan. 25.

35th—Brevet-Major H. Cooper, from the 99th regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Fordyce, appointed to the 11th regiment of Foot, Jan. 25.

39th—Ensign H. Gray, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Viney, deceased, July 1; Gentleman Cadet J. C. Harvey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Gray, Jan. 25.

41st—Ensign J. Eman to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Morris, deceased, Aug. 16; Ensign M. H. Nepean, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hill, deceased; Gentleman Cadet A. W. Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Eman, Jan. 25.

43d—Lieut. H. Skipwith, from the half-pay unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice Oxenden, appointed to the 58th regiment of Foot, Jan. 26; Hon. J. Kennedy, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Skipwith, Jan 25.

58th—Lieut. W. D. Oxenden, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholls, appointed to the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Jan. 26.

62d—Ensign W. M'Nair, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice, Beatty, deceased, Dec. 15; Gentleman Cadet W. F. Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice M'Nair, Jan. 25.

65th—Ensign St. L. Barry, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bullock, deceased, Jan. 10; Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Paul, to be Ensign, vice Barry, Jan. 25.

77th—Gentleman Cadet A. B. Rooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nepean-promoted in the 41st regiment of Foot, Jan. 25.

87th.—F. Mills, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison promoted, Jan. 25.

88th.—E. Norton, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice L'Estrange, appointed to the 29th regiment of Foot, Jan. 25.

89th—Ensign H. Crawford, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice, Blunt, deceased, Oct. 8; Ensign O. C. O. Brien, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Crawford, Jan. 25.

90th.—Ensign F Woodgate, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Eyton who retires; H. Lecky, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woodgate, Jan. 25.

91st.—Ensign R. C. Onslow, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ewing who retires; J. G. Hacket, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Onslow, Jan. 25.

99th—Captain J. P. Westropp, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cooper, appointed to the 35th Foot, Jan. 25.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign J. Miller, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ring, appointed to the 21st Foot, Jan. 25; Ensign G. L. Wood from the Royal African, Corps, to be Ensign, without purchase vice Oswald, appointed to the 35th Foot. Jan. 21; J. Weyland, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Miller, Jan. 25; Sergeant-Major W. Bayly, from the 8th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien appointed to the 89th Foot, Jan. 26.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Second Lieut. E J. Holworthy to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice, Johnstone, who retires; H. B. Croker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holworthy, Jan. 25.

Royal African Colonial Corps—T. Donaldson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wood appointed to the 2d West India Regiment, Jan. 25.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Lieut. J. Nicholls, from the 58th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Masters who retires upon half-pay. Jan. 26.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—P. Salamone, Gent,, to be Quarter-master, with local and temporary rank, vice Plott, dismissed the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, Jan. 25.

UNATTACHED—Ensign H. Skipwith, from the 43d regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, Jan. 25.

MEMORANDUM—Lieut. P. Simpson, of the retired full pay of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, has been allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of a Lieutenancy, he being a settler in New South Wales, Jan. 25.

For C. A. A. Daniell, Gent., to be Ensign, in the 85th Foot, by purchase, vice Innes, who retires, as stated in the Gazette of 18th January, read C. A. Daniell Gent., to be Ensign, in the 85th Foot, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Ensign Thomas Earle to be Lieutenant, vice Croad, deceased.

Royal North Gloucester Regiment of Militia—William Ramsay Watson, Gent., to be Ensign.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Commanders—W. Tucker, to the Wolverene, vice Howard, promoted; F. Liardet, to the Powerful; A. W. Milward, to the Hydra.

Lieutenants—D. R. B. Mapleton, of the Fairy, to command the Raven cutter;—Payne, to the Howe;—Ainsley, to the Excellent, vice Duncan, appointed to the Powerful; J. Storey, to the Cornwallis; K. H. Elliot, Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, S. Bradley, and N. P. Edwards, to the Powerful.

Chaplain—Rev. G. R. Lewin, to the Ganges, vice Moor. sick.

Surgeon—J. Runciman, to the Powerful.

Naval inspector and Schoolmaster—Halsted, to the Douegal.

Mates—F. Higginson, to be Lieutenant; W. B. C. Douglas, to the Ganges; C. Knighton, to the Camelion.

Midshipmen—Cartwright and Willan, to the Powerful.

Assistant Surgeons—W. White, to the Powerful; T. D. Milne, of the Britannia, to do duty at Haslar.

Master's Assistants—A. A. Halloran, to the Camelion;—Tucker, to the Powerful.

Volunteers 1st Class—J. F. Christie, to the Ganges; C. P. Lloyd to the Daphne; J. Jervis, to the Powerful.

Her Majesty has been pleased, on the recommendation of Lord Hill, to direct that Lieutenant-General Mainwaring shall receive an allowance of 200l. per annum for distinguished service. This is the officer who, when commanding the 51st Regiment and two companies of the 82nd, repulsed a sortie made by the garrison of Flushing, and captured two pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners. This was one of the few gallant affairs performed on that ill-fated expedition.

Preparations for foreign war are in progress. A circular from the Recruting Department of the Horse Guards directs commanding-officers to recruit their respective regiments if stationed at home, to "their full establishment of 739 rank and file;" and if abroad, not in India, to 769 rank and file:" and this order is to be executed "with the least possible delay."

JAN. 5.—Sir Charles Dalbiac yesterday received the appointment of Colonel of the Third Regiment of Dragoon Guards. Orders were unexpectedly received at Woolwich yesterday, for the departure of a complete company of the Royal Marines to join the Powerful at Portsmouth. There was no Government steamer in readiness at Woolwich; so the Marines marched to Sheerness, where they embark. Another company of Marines is under orders "for foreign."

The destination of the 25th regiment will, it is thought, be altered from Canada to India, and an order to embark for Chatham is expected.

RETIREMENTS.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the army this week:—Lieut. Way, 11th Foot; Ensign Jerningham, 20th Foot; Ensign Jones, 85th Foot; Lieut. Eyton, 90th Foot; Lieut. Ewing, 91st Foot; First Lieut. Johnstone, Ceylon, Rifle Regiment; Liet: Masters, Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.

Ten medical officers, at present on duty at Fort Pitt, Chatham, have received orders for immediate embarkation. Four for Canada, two for Barbadoes, one for the Cape, one for Corfu, and two for Ireland.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	31.	Marquis Hastings,		from	Singapore.
"		Ranger,	Brown,	"	"
"		Liverpool,		"	"
Jan.	9.	Brighton,*		"	Bengal.
"	12.	Isabella,	Munro,	"	Bengal.
"	13.	Princess Victoria,	Lea,	"	"
"	14.	Tamerlane,	Smith,	"	Bombay.
"		Jupiter,	Elder,	"	"
"		William Lee,	Sheppard,	"	Bengal.
"	15.	Mary Sharp,	Gray,	"	"
"	16.	Somersetshire,	Jackson,	"	Bombay.
"		Chippewa,	Miller,	"	Singapoore.
"	19.	Rosalind,	Little,	"	Bengal.
"	23.	Clyde.		"	"
"	9.	Albyn,	Pryde,	"	Bombay.
"		Mary Ann Webb,		"	China.
"	11.	Malcolm,		"	Bengal.
"		Tickler,		"	China.
"	10.	Jumna,		"	Bengal.

* Wrecked off Liverpool, Captain, Pilot, and 6 of the crew saved by the life boat.

SAILED.

1839. Jan. 9. Albyn, Pryde, Bombay, Greenock.—16. Demerara Packet, Bridge, Llanelly and Bombay; Alexander, M'Lachlan, Llanelly and Mocha; Ann, Griffiths, Bombay, Downs; Thomas Lowry, Graham, Bengal, Downs; Agrippina, Rodgers, Ceylon Downs.—1838, Dec. 18. Monarch, Booth, Bombay, Greenock.—1839, Jan. 6. Crusader, Wickman, Bombay, Liverpool.—7. Crusader, lost at Blackpool; crew saved, ship gone to pieces.—9. Ryle, Fletcher, Bengal, Downs.—3 Rosalind, Fonrose, Bengal, Plymouth.—1838, Dec. 31. Triumph, Green, Bombay, Plymouth.—24. Fama, Purvis, Batavia, Cork.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Ann*—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Heteroph, Miss Davis, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Stanley, Dr. Davidson.

Per *Robinson*—Mrs. Chalmers and Child, Mr. Sam, Mrs. Smith and Daughter, Mr. St. John, Mr. Braxey, Capt. Jarvis and Lady, Br. Bace, Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Ford, Mr. Radcliff, Mr. Shuter, Mr. Eldegood, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Chesney, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Rolleston, Mr. Yates, Mr. Shewell, Mr Hellier, Mr. Anderson.

Per *Thomas Lowry*—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Wroughton, Mr. Slade, Mr. Rose, Mr. Baugh, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Adlam, Mr. Sheedon, Mr. Harrison.

Per Justina.—Dr. A. Macrae; Theodore Gordon, Esq.; Alexander Donaldson, Esq.; John Jackson, Esq.; Mrs. Leach and family; Henry Kellner, Esq.; D. M. Mc.Rae, Esq. T. A. Cook, Esq.; T. C. U. Swinton, Esq.; Aubert, Esq.

Per Marquis of Camden.—Capt. Mrs. and Miss Biden; Mr. and Mrs. Hambrough; Dr. Harcourt; Mr. Turner. Mr. Robertson; Mr. Wilton; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Dennys; Mr. Deans; Mr. Sievwright; Mr. Hare; Mr. Mowat.

LIVERPOOL,—JAN. 23.

The Cordelia, for China, has put back with four feet water in her hold, having been aground all night near the wreck of the Pennsylvania; cargo discharging.

During the hurricane at Liverpool, the Crusader for Bombay, was wrecked, they succeeded, however in saving the cargo.

The accounts of the revenue, made up to the quarter ending on Saturday last, the 5th instant, exhibit an increase on the last three months of 547,331l., and of 1,075,203l. on the year. Of the branches of the revenue which show an improvement, the Customs give a rise of 331,110l. on the quarter, and this would have been, doubtlessly, still further swelled but for the effect of the corn duty; while the Excise exhibits, during the same period, an increase of 36,323l. In the aggregate of the year, it is satisfactory to perceive that the improvement is progressive, and that it is mainly observable in the last two quarters.—*Atlas, Jaa.* 12.

THE MARKETS.—LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

SUGARS.—The West India Muscovado Sugar remains much the same. Importers display firmness, and do not press their stock on the market: while on other hand grocers and refiners still manifest much reluctance to pay present prices, and take just sufficient to keep themselves moving. A sale of 100 Hhds. Barbadoes on Tuesday, a good parcel, qualities ranging from middling to fine fetched from 64s to 67s 6d.—Mauritius: Little doing privately; a sale of 2742 bags went without spirit, good dry yellow, rather greyish, sold at 63s to 63s 6d, fine grey 62s 6d to 63s, and good greyish brown 57s to 59s 6d.—East India: Very little business done. 800 bags Bengal at auction went heavily—soft yellowish white at 65s to 66s, and good and fine white at 67s to 68s. Privately very little inquiry. For Manilla and Siam less demand, and both held firmly;—Foreigns: None has been brought to sale, and privately nothing of moment offering. There is no enquiry for either Brazil or Havannah: were holders inclined to sell, something below late rates must be accepted.—Refined: Home trade purchase cautiously. Standard Lumps have brought 76s, those under 74s, and common 72s to 73s. For export there is still nothing doing.

COFFEE.—British Plantation descriptions remain in a very dull state, the home trade hang back in expectation of buying more advantageously at a future period: holders, however, do not press sales, and little or nothing has been done privately; while at auction only 144 casks Berbice and Jamaica have been offered, which went off with considerable heaviness, and a small portion only found buyers—Berbice middling and good middling at 105s to 109s 1d. one lot at 11s, and fine ordinary broken at 99s 6d to 100s, the Jamaica was unclean, and bought in, there being no bids near late prices. For Ceylon scarcely any demand, prices nominal at 96s to 97s 6d for good ordinary quality. In Mocha nothing of moment done, and no change in prices has taken place. A parcel of Havannah, 120 casks and 226 bags, imported from the Cape, and entitled to admission at 9d per lb. duty has been brought to auction, which being of good quality, mostly sold with spirit-fine ordinary coloury mixed pale realised 70s to 73s, and good ordinary pale mixed 68s 6d to 69s. We have also had for sale 53 boxes, 18 serons, and 1958 bags Foreign Coffee, imported from Salparaiso, and subject to duty of is 3d per lb, which owing to their superior qualities went briskly, and brought high prices, viz. fine ordinary mixed 64s, fine ordinary coloury 51s 6d to 58s foxy ditto 54s, good ordinary pale and even 47s, to 49s, and ordinary 46s. The demand for all Foreign Coffee exceedingly dull, but importers yet remain firm, particularly for colour and even qualities of Rio, which are scarce. At sale only 111 bags Bahia offered, which sold at 42s to 44s for good ordinary coloury ragged, and mixed 40s 6d.

COCOA—No sales, demand limitted but prices remain steady.

PIMENTO—Little inquired for, holders firm.

CASSIA LIGNEA—In request, but none can be obtained except at higher prices. 120 cases of ordinary coarse dark quality, in 1 lb bdls, at sale, were bought in at 55s to 58s.

NUTMEGS—Dull; of 48 casks a part only was disposed of at 4s 7d to 4s 8d for good second quality for consumption.

GINGER—East India in good request. 1700 pockets Bengal were disposed of by auction and realised 22s to 27s 6d for good fair bold.

PEPPER—Less inquired for. Sumatra good fair stalky little dusty fetched 3½d to 3¾d; and Batavia sort, good fair brown, 3¼ a to 3¾d per lb. 25 bags white realised 1s 5¾d to 1s 6d per lb. for fair quality.

CLOVES.—At sale 8 cases fair quality bought in 1s 1½d to 1s 2d.

RICE.—Bengal firm, with a continued bad supply at market; however, there is now little demand for home trade: shippers and speculators have entirely suspended operations—at present high prices.

SAGO.—Three small parcels of Pearl offered at sale, which sold at lower prices.

SPIRITS.—The market is dull in Rum, but no variation in prices, only 80 puns Jamaica, 30 to 34 per cent over-proof, have been sold at 5s 4d per gallon. Brandy is taken very sparingly, and at barely previous rates. Geneva is in fair demand, and is unaltered in value.

TEA-SALES.—The biddings have been spirited, for Congou in particular, and many breaks taken on speculation. Prices unaltered, 9700 pakages passed, of which 4000 were sold.

COTTON WOOL. There were brought to auction 4400 bales Surat, 789 bales Madras, and 345 bales Bowed Georgia. The attendance was good, but there were few or no orders at present prices, and in consequence the entire quantity was bought in—Surat middling fair to good fair at 5⅝d to 6¼d, Madras of similar quanlity at 5¼d to 5¾d; and the Boweds middling fair to very good at 7¼d to 9d per lb. which are full prices; subsequently, however, about 1200 bales surat have been disposed of at the above prices.

INDIGO SALES.—The sales progress without spirit, but in prices no alteration manifest. The total quantity passed up to this afternoon is 8985 chests, of which 1143 have been withdrawn, and 2300 bought in, leaving the quantity actually sold 5512 chests.

SILK.—The sale consisted of 1469 bales Bengal, 2533 China, 116 Persian, and 31 Brutia. They went off steadily. China Tsatlee fetched 19s 7d to 25s, Taysam 20s 4d to 28s, and Thrown 28s; Bengal Bauleah 13s 6d to 15s 6d, Commercolly 15s to 20s 4d, Cossimbuzar 14s 6d to 20s 1d, Gonatea 15s 7d to 22s, Hurripaul 14s 6d to 21s 1d, Jungypore 13s 9d to 20s, Malda 15s 6d to 19s, Radnagore 14s 1d to 20s 8d Surdah 13s 7d to 17s 6d, Brutia short reel 18s to 20s, Persian 12s to 13s 10d per lb.

WOOL.—English Wool continues to present little for remark. The request for Foreign is dull, with a good deal offering, but without depression in prices.

SALTPETRE.—Less sought after, holders are firm, and the few transactions are about the rates of recent auctions. A parcel of very inferior Madras at sale, of high refraction, realised 27s 6d The auctions consisted of 3030 bags, dull sale, and the bulk was bought in, 8¼ to 5 lbs. refraction at 28s, and some unrefracted at 29s; the small proportion sold was rather lower, viz. 4½ refraction 28s to 28s 6d.

NITRATE OF SODA—Not so firm; there are now few buyers, with sellers at 18s 6d per cwt.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales progressed on Monday and Tuesday with a deal of spirit for middling and Good Bengal, and the advanced rates say 1s 6d per lb. on October prices) were fully maintained, white Oude and low qualities of Bengal were comparatively neglected, but proprietors gave good support and took in the chief proportion of such sorts that passed at former prices. On those two days 1742 chests passed auction, of which 400 chests were bought in. On Wednesday 1023 chests were got through, but biddings less animated; however, as importers continued their support by taking in about 450 chests, no variation in the currency occurred. Yesterday the heaviness became more apparent, biddings were inactive, and of 982 chests that passed hammer about 300 were bought in, proprietors not being inclined to make a sacrifice, still no alteration can be made in the rates previously established. viz. 1s 6d per lb. advance on the October sale's prices.

COCHINEAL—Commands full prices, and a steady sale.

LAC DYE—A steady business by private contract, and full prices paid; but at sale two or three parcels have been chiefly taken in, diamond 1 a 3s 10d per lb.

CASTOR OIL—Held very firmly, stiff prices paid, with fair business.

SAFFLOWER—Better qualities in good request, and prices again higher. Good and fine Bengal at auction has realised £6 10s to £8 15s.

Late account from Constantinople mention fresh success of the Circassians against the Russian troops; also that the Russian General had made another attempt to put an end to the rebellion, by the offer of favourable terms; which the Circassians, however, were not expected to accept.

The *Commerce* publishes a highly interesting letter from Odessa, announcing some new important advantages gained by the Circassian over the Russians, the destruction of a vast number of the military colonies lately formed in the plain of Alazane, the slaughter of the aged and the female colonists to the number of 1,500, the capture and removal of the others into the mountains, and the defeat and overthrow of a large Cossack force, sent to protect those colonies, with the loss to the Cossacks of 4,000 men. The same article confirms all that we had previously heard of the extensive and unceasing desertion from the Russian army, and also the accounts we have already published of the discontent and threatened revolt of the Georgians, and concludes by predicting that "a considerable portion of the populations groaning under the yoke of the autocrat will soon conquer their independence."

JAN. 2.—Mr. Murray of Broughtan was elected member for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright on Monday last, without opposition.

Accounts have been received of the death of Mrs. Maclean, wife of the Governor of the African settlement, Cape Coast Castle, formerly Miss Landon, and better known as L. E. L. It appears that her death was occasioned by a large dose of prussic acid, which she took to obtain relief from a spasmodic attack. A Coroner's Jury found "that the death of the said Letitia Elizabeth was caused by her having incautiously taken an over-dose of prussic acid, which, from evidence, it appeared she had been in the habit of using as a remedy for spasmodic affections to which she was subject."

The Dublin papers of the 13th inst. give the following: "The Ministerial members at present in this city have just received a circular, of which the following is a copy. You will observe that it is much more explicit, and couched in more pressing terms, than usual:—

"Whitehall, JAN. 5. 1839.

"Sir,—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 5th of February, and the present situation of public affairs rendering a full attendance peculiarly desirable, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your presence on that day. I have the honour to be your faithful and obedient servant,

"J. RUSSELL."

The general impression here is, that the repeal of the corn laws, or establishment of a fixed duty, will form a prominent topic in the Queen's speech; and that, in all likelihood, Ministers may dissolve Parliament on that question.

By the death of the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord-Lieutenancy of Buckinghamshire, and a seat for the county, are vacated; Richard Plantagenet, Marquis of Chandos, being now Duke and Marquis Buckingham and Chandos, Earl Temple, Earle Temple of Stow, and Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and Earl Nugent in Ireland.'

It is understood that Mr. Baron Vaughan will resign immediately; this will leave two vacancies on the judicial bench.

Early on Thursday Mr Stirling, ooroner for the western divison of the country of Middlesex died at his residence, Battersea, in his ninety-fourth year. He was elected to the office of coroner in March, 1816, after a sevete contest with Messrs. Gude and Taylor, both gentlemen of influence in the county. At the time of his death he held the clerkship to the county magistrates, in addition to the coronership.

Mrs. Hutton, only surviving sister of the late John Philip Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons, died at Swansea on the 28th December in her 75th year. As "Ann of Swansea," she was well known to the literary world as the authoress of several novels and poetical productions.

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